BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $5 00
" " 1 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expired.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. FRIDAY. FEB. 19. 1864. NO. 86.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements in the Daily Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 5 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	7

Fifty cents, or half the time or dimensions of a square, in additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted every other day three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Dalton.

DALTON, Feb. 16.—This morning between one and two o'clock the army commissary store was burnt. Stores all saved except a few barrels of flour.

The *Confederate* printing office over the store was consumed, nothing being saved but four bundles of paper. Loss eight thousand dollars. Several others and barbers were burnt out. Act of an incendiary.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.—An official dispatch from Fort Gaines says the enemy opened on Fort Powell at Grant's Pass, at nine o'clock this morning, and five vessels are now engaged. So far all the shots are falling short. Colonel Smith is at Fort Powell.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Feb. 17.—An official dispatch from Fort Gaines on the 16th says seven mortar boats and four gunboats fired 165 shots at Fort Powell. Seven or eight struck.—No damage to the Fort. A lieutenant and sergeant slightly wounded and officers quarters nearly demolished. There was a demonstration of landing on Dauphin's Island, but it was reconsidered. It is officially reported that the enemy occupied Enterprise yesterday evening.

From East Tennessee.

NEW MARKET, Feb. 16.—The Knoxville *Whig* of the 13th received here says it is hoped Schofield will bring order out of the great confusion in the military affairs in that department. Flour was selling at twenty dollars in Knoxville and meal three dollars, and there was great destitution especially among the poorer classes. Wealth quite cold to it.

[With us was quite out of the Association never learn that the daily press can attempt to predict the transmission of its observations on the weather. "Weather quite cold to day." Who indeed—care if it is.—ED. PROG.]

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Feb 18.—All quiet along our lines.—Weather cold and Rapidan frozen over. Roads in fine condition.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus

RICHMOND, Feb. 18.—President Davis has approved and the injunction of secrecy has been removed from the bill to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Preamble to the bill asserts the power to suspend the writ is vested solely in Congress and Congress being the exclusive judge of the necessity of exercising the power, declares that it is the opinion of Congress that the public safety now requires it, and the President has asked it. Congress therefore suspends the writ till ninety days after the meeting of next Congress, in cases of arrests by order of the President, Secretary of War, or General Commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department—to apply only in cases of treason, conspiracy, combining to assist the enemy in his attempts at servile insurrection, desertion encouraging and harboring deserters, spies, unlawful intercourse or trading with the enemy, adhering to the enemy or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, burning bridges or destroying telegraph lines, destroying or attempting to destroy government vessels, arms and munitions of war, arsenals, foundries or workshops. During the suspension the President shall cause every arrest to be properly investigated, and if improperly detained to be discharged, unless he can be speedily tried by due process of law. The President has signed the bill to authorize impressment of meat for the use of the army.

Later from the North and Europe

RICHMOND, Feb. 18.—A flag of truce boat has arrived at City Point with dates to the 16th.

Dispatches from Nashville say that Logan, with the 15th Corps, has left Chattanooga to co-operate with Sherman's movement.

Col. Straight is reported to have arrived at Williamsburg.

The House, on the 15th, adopted a resolution, by sixteen majority, declaring that the Constitution should be amended so as to abolish slavery in the United States.

The Supreme Court decided the Vallandigham case adverse to the petitioner.

Later arrivals from Europe bring nothing of importance.

Maximilian would leave for Mexico early in March.

Liverpool cotton market firmer.

Gold in New York on the 15th 160¼.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—Some activity has been observed among the brigs and steamers in the bar. One brig took a number of troops off the Iron clads, and went South.—Ninety-eight shells were fired at the city to-day.

Snowing here this evening.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—COTTON, TOBACCO, AND LAND

ONE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON WELL stored on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; 300 boxes manufactured tobacco, medium and fine grades; 30 hogshead leaf tobacco, and 935 acres fine tobacco lands, over one half in original growth, in Granville county. The sales are open for 30 days.

Feb 18 3t R. A. JENKINS. Williamsboro' N. C.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, RALEIGH, February 17th, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until the 25th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tide Pea Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the Oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of Oil as well as oil cake.

W. W. PEIRCE Maj. and Chief Q. M.

Feb 18 3t

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register copy 3 times and send bill to Maj Peirce.

NOTICE

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages left with me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

Dec 22 3m EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General, N. C.

STOLEN.

FROM MY STABLES, A BLACK MARE. WITH a star in her forehead, right shoulder sore at the lower point—when stolen had on old shoes in front badly worn, one white hind foot, good size, left eye blind and can't see very good out of the other. I will give $25 reward to any person for information so I can get her. Address me at Morrisville, Wake county, N. C. said mare is 7 years old.

Feb 15 3t* S. C. MARCOM.

Robert P. Dick, Esq.

We have no purer patriot or more self-sacrificing public man in North Carolina than Robert P. Dick, Esq. He acted with the National Democracy in the election of 1860, for President, and was a member of the State Convention, from Guilford county, that took North Carolina out of the Union. Mr. Dick favors any means that will bring about an honorable peace and thinks that the States should confer together for the purpose of seeing what can be done. He has been assailed by extremists, but those who know him best, know that no more loyal or truer man to the State and the Confederacy can be found than Mr. Dick.—We find a long letter in the Greensboro *Patriot* from Mr. Dick, in answer to an attack made on him by an anonymous correspondent, from which we make the following extract:

"As 'A True Friend' may hereafter desire to speak of my political opinions I will furnish him a brief record, that he may represent me correctly. I am opposed to the secession of North Carolina from the government of the Confederate States. Secession will always bring war; and war produces bloodshed, desolation and sorrow. Civil war always engenders sectional strife and unrelenting hate, and it is the prolific source of want, corruption and crime. A dire necessity made North Carolina secede from the old Union and she has reaped an overflowing harvest of bitter fruits. She could not remain neutral. She was compelled to assume her present position, and nobly has she maintained her honor and her fame. Secession would be utter folly and madness, and such an act would be justified by a 'life and death struggle,' for her liberty. I desire a convention to prevent any necessity for secession. The State is her full sovereignty to check any usurpations and abuses of the government by first and if terminate remonstrance.

Conventions to call the States would greatly strengthen the Confederate government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without their consent, would be the usurpation of unwarranted authority.

I further desire a State convention to inaugurate negotiations to peace. I do not propose that this State shall treat with the Lincoln government. An honorable peace can never be obtained from that source. I see in any proposition which Lincoln has made, and I feel assured that the fanatical hatred of his friends will never allow us any honorable terms for adjustment.

I desire that this State in convention shall invite a conference, through commissioners, with her sister States of the South to see if some plan cannot be devised to stop the war by negotiation. I am opposed to any separate State action and if the other States will not heed the voice of North Carolina, for peace, then she will have done her duty to God and her people; and be free from any of the responsibilities of the future.

While our heroic soldiers are fighting and falling in the "deadly breech" and defending every inch of their native land, I want to see a grand council of sovereign States, in a spirit worthy of the civilization and christianity of the age, receiving, proposing and calmly considering propositions for an honorable peace.

A strong peace party at the South, sustained by the action of sovereign States, would greatly increase the power of the peace men at the North and enable them to overturn the hateful Black Republican dynasty at Washington. I feel sure that we could successfully treat with the conservative men at the North, if they were in power, and obtain such terms as would be honorable and acceptable to the whole country.

Negotiations for peace would greatly encourage our people at home, and make them use every energy to sustain our cause; and they would cheer and strengthen our gallant army in the field; for then they might have some hope that the sword would not devour forever. I feel that it is a higher evidence of patriotism, to save the life of one citizen than to destroy a thousand enemies.

If I had not been disturbed in my speech at the public meeting, I would have given my views fully on all questions of public interest, and I honestly believe that I would have said nothing detrimental to the true interest of the Confederate States. I am sure I would have said nothing to wound personal feelings, or uttered any sentiment unworthy of a patriot and a gentleman."

HILLSBORO'.—An election for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners for the town of Hillsboro', was held in that place on Saturday the 6th instant. The result was as follows:

For Magistrate of Police—A. C. Murdock.

Commissioners—J. C. Turrentine, Wm. F. Strayhorn, Lemuel Lynch, Wm. H. Brown, Jos. Reese, A. W. Hedgepeth and Thos. C. Hays.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners in the evening, Mr. John Laws was unanimously re-elected Town Treasurer, and John H. Paul, Town Constable and Collector, and Weigh-Master.

MRS. LINCOLN.—Mrs. Greenhow in her book thus describes Mrs. Lincoln:

Mrs. Lincoln "is a short, broad, flat figure, with a broad, flat face, with sallow, mottled complexion, light gray eyes, with scant light eyelashes, and exceedingly thin pinched lips; self-complacency and slightly scornful expression characterized her bearing. Her dress was very grand. The gown was composed of rich silk of light ground with gaudy flowers embroidered over it, lying in voluminous folds full half a yard on the ground. Point Venice collar and sleeves, elaborately made up with pink ribbons; white hat, adorned with feathers and flowers, interspersed with tinsel buff; white parasol lined with pink, white gloves and a superb mantle of black lace completes her costume."

These items, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was all very deliberately noted, and although not a very artistic description, it is nevertheless a precise inventory of Mrs. Lincoln's shopping toilet.

ATTEND TO THE HEAD.

SCOTT AND JIM TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN informing the public that they have had fitted up for them a first class Barber Establishment at the Exchange Hotel, where they are prepared to cut or cut hair, shampoo, dye whiskers and moustache, shave &c.

Scott, having an experience of six years with M. K. Cook, flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. Jim has had equal advantages in other places.

The shop will be kept clean and neat, and gentlemen may rely upon finding this a First Class Barber Shop.

Feb 17 1w SCOTT & JIM.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 9 3t

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

20 BUNCHES OF COTTON YARNS, NO'S FROM 9 to 13. Address "H," Progress Office.

Feb 15 3t*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLing House and a 3 acre lot and out buildings

—ALSO—

three fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may readily turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 2 miles from rocky river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY, Windsor, N. C.

Feb 3 1m

Standard and Petersburg Express copy 10 times

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.

400 No. 11, No 60 and No. 0 Plows.

2,000 Plow Bolts.

8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.

Jan 21 1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. BLAKE & CO., Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

Jan 13 tf

CIRCULAR.

C. S. NITRE AND MINING DIST No. 5. N. C.,
Greensboro', Feb. 16th, 1864.

IN ORDER TO CHECK THE INJURIOUS INFLUence of rumors now in extensive circulation, *that the government is dissatisfied with the mode of obtaining salt peter through conscript labor in this State, and that all the works are to be discontinued*, I take occasion to publish, for the information of all concerned, the subjoined General Orders by which it appears that as late as the 9th inst. the War Department reiterates its cordial support to the system.

Justice is due to my contractors in stating that, with few exceptions, they have generally made satisfactory returns. Some have exceeded their engagements.

Those who have been deterred from repairing and extending their works, or moving to new and rich deposits by discouraging reports and other disheartening causes, are now assured that there is no danger of their men being interrupted, or their contracts annulled so long as they act up to the requirements of their details, and give satisfactory proof of their fidelity and usefulness.

The power for increasing nitrous earth, found under old houses, is set forth by General Order No 66, but to the credit of the enlightened patriotism of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, through which our operations have extended, I take pride and pleasure in stating that in but very few instances has there been any necessity for the enforcement of the order.

CHAS. R. BARNEY,
Sup't C. S. N. & M., Dist. No. 5, N. C.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Feb. 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 18.

I. APPLICATIONS FROM OFFICERS OF THE Nitre and Mining Corps for field service cannot now be considered. Workmen employed by them may be organized and armed for local defence; but their military orders must be subordinated to work as the leading aim and consideration, and second in importance to no other military service.

II. A limit (not yet reached,) to the number of able-bodied workmen to be assigned to this service, submitted by the chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, has been carefully considered and approved, and communicated to the Bureau of Conscription as a guide for action.

III. Military commanders will extend to the nitre and mining service, especially in districts exposed to the enemy, protection, aid and encouragement.

IV. General Orders No. 32, Series 63, forbids interference with the workmen or employees at mines, furnaces or nitre works, whether worked by the government or contractors.

These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 32.

I. PARAGRAPH V. GENERAL ORDERS 66, A. & I. G. O., Sept. 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers in the discharge of their duties, and the conscript or other acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the nitre and copper works or mines, or furnaces worked by government officers, or by contractors for the ordnance department, without first appraising and obtaining the consent of the superintendent or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Sept. 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.

IV. THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NITRE AND Mining Bureau, or such others as he may designate, are authorized and required to impress for the government, any mineral mines or nitre caves or deposits required for the wants of the service, in all cases where such mines, caves or deposits are suffered to remain unworked, or which may be imperfectly worked by the owner or lessee. Compensation for ore, earth, buildings, timber, and all materials necessary for such work, thus taken and used, may be settled by private agreement, or by arbitration, under the direction of the Nitre and Mining Bureau.

By order. S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

Feb 18 4t

REV. MOSES D. HOGE, D. D., OF RICHMOND, VA.,

WILL DELIVER TWO LECTURES BEFORE THE Young Men's Christian Association on his "Observations in Europe," on Thursday and Friday evenings next, the 18th and 19th of February, in Commons Hall. The proceeds of these lectures will be applied to the benefit of the poor of this City.

Price of Admission—single tickets $3; Lady and Gentleman $5.

Tickets to be obtained at the bookstores.

Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock. Feb 17 3t

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT GRAham, N. C., on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, and is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. W. CLARK. Graham, N. C.

Feb 10 tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT

Jan 29 tf

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 3d Congressional Dist., GOLDSBORO', N. C. January 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

41st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18 19 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne March 24 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. RAREY, Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist., GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No 3 A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Guard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph II, General Orders No 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT, Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer 3d Cong. Dist.

Feb 1-3w

Office Southern Express Company, RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.

Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company, AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SUTER, Sup't and Act'g Pres't.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16 1m.

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men, WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

B. C. WATKINS, 'Hallsboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.

Feb 16-5toaw

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address,

J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the Ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used this Ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is far superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not for better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M. Charlotte, N. C.

June 5w

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILDS Nurse and House Girl. None but an orderly, honest and quiet one need apply.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Gush, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James M. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Halifax; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3d Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byrum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W P Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; Elder Jesse Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, and Gaston Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr., of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward G Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Major W H Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga. Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General; Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G K W Nelson, of Ga., superintendent of Public Printing. E M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Creager, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Bureau Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. H. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

R. G. King, Weigh Master.

EIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Lyster, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:40 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 1:30 night.

LEATHER TO EXCHANGE FOR HIDES.

I WILL GIVE LEATHER FOR GOOD DRY HIDES. Any person wishing to make the exchange can have the chance by calling on me at my Tannery or addressing me at Gibsonville, N. C.

Feb 15 3w D. P. FOUST.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 2 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 6 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x10 each, 2 good fire-places to each room. Double kitchen, smoke house and other outbuildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEB 19, 1864.

Military, Currency and Tax Bills.

Being so fortunate as to get a Richmond paper of Wednesday, in advance of the mail, we lay a synopsis of the Military and Tax Bills, and the Bill to "Fund, Tax and Limit the Currency," before the public this morning. We have had no time to read them and have no room for comments. The public must read and digest. A gentleman who arrived here from Richmond yesterday thinks the *habeas corpus* is not suspended. We shall get the truth soon.

We received no mail from Richmond on yesterday morning and consequently are yet without the important bills passed by Congress in reference to the currency, tax and the army. Our failure to receive the Richmond papers of Wednesday was owing to a misconnection at Weldon.

From the news by telegraph, however, and such as we have derived from other sources, we have but little doubt as to the passage of a bill to give the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. To what extent he will exercise it, or whether he will exercise it at all or not, remains to be seen. It has been contended by some of his friends, since the assembling of Congress, that he did not desire such power. As the bill has passed, however, we shall soon see what use he will make of it. We trust he will not abuse it. If Mr. Davis really desires the hearty co-operation of the people and the ultimate success of the cause, as we all suppose he does, he will surely not use it to oppress or tyrannize over the people.

We were opposed to conferring this power upon the President and have freely given our reasons for such opposition, but if it has been given him and he exercises it, we shall cheerfully submit to the supposed necessity, and admonish all others that such will be the duty of all good citizens. At farthest the suspension cannot continue longer than to the meeting of the next Congress, and there can scarcely be a doubt but the bill will be repealed as soon as that body meets, notwithstanding the presence of members from Kentucky and Missouri, States that are zealously co-operating with the Federals for our subjugation.

Three or four of our members of Congress, lead by the staunch patriot, Reade, have protested against the clamor against North Carolina, and have assured the President that our people were loyal and would cheerfully perform their duty hereafter as heretofore, and we are assured that Gov. Vance has addressed the President a letter appealing to him not to exercise the power of suspending the writ over North Carolina, if conferred upon him, for the reason we suppose of course, that he believed that such a step would be productive of harm rather than good. If this be so Gov. Vance took the same view of the matter that we did and was actuated by the same motives that have governed our action. Of course a suspension of the writ over the whole State silences our Courts, closes the mouths of our Judges and makes Governor Vance himself, for the time, a mere cipher. If all this is to result in good to the Confederacy, let it be done, but we believe now as before, that the effect will be injurious.

As for ourself we shall not only endeavor to be obedient to all orders from the President and all others in authority, but we shall be careful to conduct ourself in all humility and meekness toward all local informers and understrappers. We have ever feared that one of the great dangers to be apprehended from the suspension was the vindictive malice of a few persons to be found in every community, who would endeavor to ingratiate themselves in Executive favor for the purpose of acting as common hangmen to those they disliked. We devoutly hope, however, that the President will sift well all charges against citizens and refer them to the State authorities for their investigation and concurrence before depriving any citizen, however humble or friendless, of his personal liberty. We do not suppose that Mr. Davis will act without evidence, but we hope he will be careful as to the source of evidence before acting at all.

As many ignorant persons may not know what will be considered treason, would it not be well for the War Department to issue a circular or general order, to accompany the Congressional Address to the country, defining what is, and what is not treason, so that even the ignorant and unlearned may have no excuse? If it is the duty of an officer to acquaint the men under him with the Articles of War before punishing them for offences, so it would seem reasonable that the people of the country should have treason defined before being punished for its commission.

The opening of the Spring campaign and the coming of the hosts of the enemy is of much more importance to our government, than the suppression of imaginary disloyalty, but the former seems to have been a matter of no consequence to Congress, while the latter has been a "harp of a thousand strings" on which they have delighted to play. Instead of wrangling and quarrelling among ourselves and looking for imaginary traitors let us go earnestly to work in perfecting those preparations necessary to enable us to meet and hurl back the enemy, who are even now moving upon us. Here is work for the Executive and the War Department of much more importance to the country than the organization of a detective force throughout the country to ferret out and report treason. We doubt not but there are traitors in every State—a few—and probably more in the city of Richmond than in the balance of the Confederacy, but if our authorities, whose business it is to employ the means which the people place in their hands for the prosecution of the war, devote themselves entirely or principally to these despicable creatures it is plain to all that the Yankees must overrun us. Let traitors be left to the law, the local and State authorities, (save the mark of them that infest the Capitol) while the government authorities devote themselves wholly and entirely to the great work before them, the conquering of a peace from the enemy.

But we have said more than we intended on this subject. When the Proclamation suspending the writ in this State is issued, we shall submit and endeavor to conduct ourself in all things as becomes a

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Gen. Vance left the city last night for Wilmington, as

Quite a number of the blockade running steamers have been lost recently. The following particulars of the loss of the Fanny and Jenny have been furnished by one of the officers of the ship:

"The Fanny and Jenny, under the command of Capt. Coxetter, left Nassau on Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst., at half past two o'clock. She had a pleasant passage until Tuesday, the 9th instant, on which night at ten o'clock she made the land about six miles North of Fort Fisher. The Captain then gave the position of the ship to the Pilot Joseph Burrise, who declared at that time to Julius Chazan, saying that he did not know where he was. The Captain then sent a lead twice, the engines meanwhile being stopped, and the vessel drifting fast to the Northward. The boat returned, reporting that no person could be seen on the beach. This state of things continued until near daylight, when the Pilot at length took charge. The vessel was then got under way to run down towards the Inlet; the lead then giving two and a half fathoms water. The Captain told the Pilot to "be a man, and I'll stand to you to the last." Presently the second Mate gave the alarm of "Breakers ahead!" The Pilot replied, "Mind your own business; I know what I am doing." A few moments afterwards they made a blockader supposed to be the State of Georgia coming down on the port bow of the Fanny and Jenny, trying to head her off, and shelling as she approached. The Pilot then gave orders to put the helm hard a-port; the Captain cried "No, hard a-starboard," but before the Captain's order had been heard, the ship, which was making sixteen miles an hour, was hard and fast on the beach of Wrightsville Sound.

After coming within a few hundred yards, still shelling, the blockader discovered that the vessel she was after was hard and fast, and her boats having been lowered, were soon rapidly approaching to board the grounded vessel. When they were nearly alongside the order was given from the Fanny and Jenny to take to the boats. While one of these, containing the Captain, Purser and others was being lowered, the davit broke, spilling them into the sea. Some of these were rescued, in a sinking and exhausted condition by the second and third mates in the other starboard boat, while others got ashore by clinging to trunks and other articles thrown overboard from the Steamer."

Then follows a list of the officers and men, and we are sorry to say that a number of them were lost and some probably captured.

One of the effects of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* is already perceptible, viz: Gold sold here a few days ago for twenty-two, and the brokers only asked twenty-three to twenty five. Yesterday thirty was refused. We cannot attribute this to anything else, because we are of the impression that the currency bill should have a tendency to improve the currency. If Congress has passed a bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ at pleasure and he shall refuse to exercise it, he will thus be able to rebuke and silence these partizans who make war on him and immortalize himself for all time. Will Mr. Davis pursue such a course? We hope so. Suspend the writ over the whole people, and they at once become careless and indifferent and the next crop will not be half sufficient to feed the army and the people. Mark our prediction.

Harry Macarthy, the "Arkansas Commedian," whose death has been announced in nearly all the papers, was seen moving along one of the streets of Augusta a few days ago, and being told by a gentleman that he was dead, Harry declared that to the best of his knowledge and belief it was not so. He certainly thought he was a living, moving *Harry Macarthy*. Now the only question to be settled is this: Was the form seen on Broad Street, Augusta, Harry Macarthy, or was it Harry's ghost?

The Richmond *Enquirer* and a Virginia matron are discussing the propriety of what is known as "receptions" in the fashionable world. The *Enquirer* objects to them altogether as too *Yankeeish* for Southerners, especially Virginians, while the matron goes in for "pop calls" and "receptions" and refers to the customs of Europe to make good her position. We are decidedly in favor of "Woman's Rights."

For the Progress.]

Public Meeting in Greene County.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Conservative party of Greene county, held at Snow Hill, on Monday the 15th February, 1864, on motion of R. J. Williams, Col. R. C. Beaman, was called to the Chair and D. F. M. Rountree, requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, on motion of J. B. Williams; J. B. Faircloth, William Coward, H. F. Grainger, F. W. Dixon and R. J. Williams were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the same.

The Committee retired a short while, returned and through their Chairman, R. J. Williams, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time is approaching when the freemen of North Carolina will be called upon to choose a Governor, whose duty it will be to pilot the ship of State in these dark and perilous times. Therefore:

Resolved, That the people should be cautious and exercise wisdom and discretion in their choice.

Resolved, That we will submit to no compromise with the Destructives.

Resolved, That while we will cheerfully support any sound Conservative, we take pride in recommending to the people of North Carolina, W. W. Holden, a patriot and statesman, as our first choice for Governor.

Resolved, That we call upon the people of the old North State to rally to his support and sustain him in a manner that will give joy and consolation to all lovers of civil liberty, and carry terror to the hearts of tyrants.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the Hon. E. G. Reade, for his noble defence of our old mother, North Carolina, and her heroic soldiers, on the 20th January last in the Senate of the Confederate States, and while his vindication of her loyalty should cause the cheeks of her defamers to burn with shame, it should fire every heart with everlasting gratitude to the author.

Resolved, That we approve of the resolutions passed at Smithfield, Johnston county, February 6th, recommending a mass meeting, to be held at Greensboro or Raleigh in the month of April or May.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the *Standard* and *Daily Progress*.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

R. C. D. BEAMAN, Ch'm'n.

F. M. Rountree, Sec.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MILITARY BILL.

The first section provides that all white men residents of the Confederate States between the ages of 17 and 50 shall be in the military service for the war.

The second section provides that all between 18 and 45, now in service, shall be continued during the war in the same regiments, battalions, and companies to which they belong at the passage of this act, with the organization, officers, &c., provided that companies from one State organized against their consent, expressed at the time, with regrets, &c., from another State, shall have the privilege of being transferred to the same arm in a regiment from their own State, and men can be transferred to a company from their own State.

Sec. 3 provides that at the expiration of six months from April 1, 1864, a bounty of one hundred dollars in six per cent. government bonds shall be issued to every non-commissioned officer and private who is then in service, or to persons entitled to arrears of pay, if dead; no one who has been absent without leave within the six months shall receive the bounty.

Sec. 4 provides that no person shall be relieved from the operation of this act heretofore discharged for disability, nor shall those who furnished substitutes be exempted, where no disability now exists; but exempts religious persons who have paid an exemption tax.

Sec. 5 provides for the enrolling of all white male residents of the Confederate States between 17 and 18, and 45 and 50, at such time and under such regulations as the President may prescribe; time allowed east of the Mississippi 30, and west 60 days; any person failing to enrol without good excuse, shall be placed in the field for the war as if he were between 18 and 45. Persons mentioned in this section shall constitute a reserve for State defence, and detail duty, and not required to perform service out of the State in which they reside.

Sec. 6 gives permission to all persons mentioned in the 5th section to volunteer as infantry men, for service in their own State, within thirty days east and sixty days west of the Mississippi, and when in actual service to receive same pay as army in the field.

Sec. 7 provides that any person who shall fail to attend at the place of rendezvous appointed by the President, and not excused by him, shall be liable to be placed in the field service for the war.

Sec. 8 declares that hereafter all positions as clerks, guards, agents, employees or laborers on Provost, Hospital or Ordnance duty or in the Quartermaster or Commissary Departments, and all similar duties, shall be filled by such persons between the ages of 18 and 45 as may be declared by a board of examining surgeons to be unfit for active field service, and when these are exhausted, then from those between 17 and 18 and 18 and 50: Provided, that the President may detail artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill to perform indispensable duties in the bureau herein named.

Sec 9 provides that any officer in these bureaux who shall employ or retain any person in violation of the 8th section shall be cashiered, upon conviction by Court-Martial, and makes it the duty of his Department or District Commander, upon the oath of any credible person that any such officer has violated this provision, immediately to suspend such officer, and have him tried; failing to do which he (the District or Department Commander) shall be dismissed the service.

Sec. 10. provides that no person shall be exempted except the following: ministers, superintendents and physicians of deaf, dumb and blind or insane asylums; one editor to each newspaper, and such employees as he may swear to be indispensable; the Confederate and State public printers, and the journeymen printers necessary to perform the public printing; one apothecary to each drug-store, who was and has been continually doing business as such since Oct. 10, 1862; physicians over 30 years of age of seven years' practice, not including dentists; presidents and teachers of colleges, academies and schools, who have not less than 20 pupils; superintendents of public hospitals established by law, and such physicians and nurses as may be indispensable for their efficient management.

One agriculturist on each farm where there is no white male adult not liable to duty employing fifteen able-bodied slaves between 16 and 50 years of age, upon the following conditions:

The party exempted shall give bond to deliver to the Government in the next twelve months, 100 pounds of bacon, or its equivalent in salt pork, at Government election, and 100 pounds of nett beef for each such able-bodied slave employed on said farm, at commissioner's rates.

In certain cases, this may be commuted in grain or other provisions.

The person shall further bind himself to sell all surplus provisions now on hand, or which he may raise, to the Government, or the families of soldiers, at commissioners rates, the person to be allowed a credit of twenty-five per cent. on any amount he may deliver in three months from the passage of this act: Provided that no enrollment since February 1st, 1864, shall deprive the person enrolled from the benefit of this exemption.

In addition to the above, the Secretary of War is authorized to make such details as the public security requires.

The officers and employees of railroad companies engaged in military transportation, not beyond one for each mile used in such transportation, and under certain restrictions. Also, exempts mail contractors and carriers.

The 10th section authorizes the President to detail either from between 45 and 50 or from the army in the field when necessity requires it, and may, when he thinks proper, revoke such details. Provided, that he shall not exempt or detail any contractor for furnishing supplies, &c., by reason of such contract, except the head of a department shall certify that such exemption is indispensable; the exemption to cease if the contractor fails to comply with his contract.

The 12th section declares that the board of surgeons shall not be appointed from the county or district in which they are required to make examinations.

SYNOPSIS OF THE TAX BILL.

The Tax Bill levies, in addition to the taxes levied by the act of April 24th, 1863, as follows:

Sec. 1. Upon the value of real, personal and mixed property, of every kind and description, except the exemptions hereafter to be named, five per cent; the tax levied on property employed in agriculture to be credited by the value of the tax in kind.

On gold and silver wares, plates, jewels and watches, ten per cent.

The tax to be levied on the value of property in 1860, except in the case of land, slaves, cotton and tobacco, purchased since January 1st, 1862, upon which the tax shall be levied on the price paid.

Sec. 2. A tax of five per cent, on the value of all shares in joint stock companies of any kind, whether incorporated or not. The shares to be valued at their market value at the time of assessment.

Sec. 3 Upon the market value of gold and silver coin or bullion, five per cent; also the same upon moneys held abroad, or all bills of exchange drawn therefor.

A tax of five per cent on all solvent credits, and on all bank bills and paper used as currency, except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business, taxed twenty-five per cent.

Sec. 4. Profits in trade and business taxed as follows:

On the purchase and sale of agricultural products

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change, bonds, notes and credits, of any kind, and on any property not included in the foregoing.

On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent of any bank, banking company, or joint stock company of any description, incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent on such excess.

Sec. 5. The following are exempted from taxation:

Five hundred dollars worth of property for each head of a family, and a hundred dollars additional for each minor child; and for each son in the army or navy, or who has fallen in the service, and a member of the family when he enlisted, the further sum of five hundred dollars.

One thousand dollars of the property of the widow or minor children of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, who has died in the service.

A like amount of property of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, engaged in the service, or who has been disabled therein, provided said property, exclusive of furniture, does not exceed in value one thousand dollars.

When property has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner unable temporarily to use or occupy it by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, the assessment may be reduced in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, and the tax in the same ratio, by the District Collector.

Sec. 6 The taxes on property for 1864 to be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and collected the first of June next, with ninety days extension west of the Mississippi. The additional tax on incomes or profits for 1863 to be paid forthwith; the tax on incomes, &c., for 1864, to be collected according to the acts of 1863.

Sec. 7 Exempts from tax on income for 1864 all property herein taxed *ad valorem*. The tax on Confederate bonds in no case to exceed the interest payable on the same; and said bonds exempt from tax when held by minors or lunatics, if the interest do not exceed one thousand dollars.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO FUND TAX AND LIMIT THE CURRENCY.

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the 1st day of July, 1864, West of the Mississippi river to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds payable twenty years after, they bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum payable on the 1st day of January and July of each year.

Sec. 2 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be provided, he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

Sec 3 That all Treasury notes of all denominations of one hundred dollars not bearing interest which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall, from and after the first day of April, 1864, East of the Mississippi river, and the first day of July, 1854, West of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues, and said notes, if not so presented at the time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent, per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes wherever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one third cents for every dollar funded on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositaries and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment of Government dues or for postage, or in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be funded in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six cents and two thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury at any time between the 1st of April last and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the dollar: Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange; Provided, further, that the right to fund all such Treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

Sec. 5. That after the first day of April next, all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall cease and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such forms as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issues to be receivable in payment of all public dues, except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes at the rate of two dollars of the new issue for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof or by receivers in the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar by the tax of remain, may convert into call certificates bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

Sec. 6. That to pay the expenses of the government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire nett receipts of any export duty hereinafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the nett proceeds of the import duties now laid on so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the interest hereby specially pledged: Provided, That the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie or in sterling exchange, or in the coupons of said bonds.

Sec. 7 That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes, said bonds or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriations by Congress and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

Sec. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds,

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shall be for one hundred dollars or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly on the 1st of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

Sec. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taking the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-third cents on every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at the rate but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the 1st of April 1864.

Sec. 10 That if any bank of deposit shall receive the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and issue the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark, to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act.

Sec. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act, until the 1st of July 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river. But after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be receivable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes hereby provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

Sec 12. That any State holding Treasury notes receivable before the times herein fixed for taking up said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of June 1865 to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date and the interest payable semi-annually. But Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the tax and those not so subject, shall be the oath of each State, and the certificate of the Governor of the respective State in each case be conclusive.

Sec. 13. That Treasury notes hereafter issued bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues but shall be redeemed and cancelled on the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on the face, payable on the first of January to each and every year.

Sec. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor, whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in such certificate of indebtedness, to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, and transferable only by special endorsement, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

Sec. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

Sec. 17 The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes, approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of this act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required thereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue such bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

Hon. John Bell.—Alluding to the assertion of the Charleston *Mercury*, that this is an "age of rarity," because competency is no longer the measurement, as shown in the absence from the Councils of such men as Freeman, Durkin and Rhett (Rhett should have been added), the Columbia *Sun* says:

The *Mercury* might, with equal force, refer to eminent names in other States—Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia, for example—which have passed over in the selection of legislators and other officers. In this State, the comprehensive intellect and exalted statesmanship of Stephens has been ineffectually buried. Somewhere in Northern Georgia may be found an old man—an exile from his home in Tennessee—a man whose name is a household word on both continents—a ripe statesman—one who has been familiar with the politics both of Europe and America for the past half century—a man who, in the days of party strife, was made the object of misrepresentations and slanders than almost any other living. This man's name is John Bell—one of the noblest specimens of human intellect united to the purest heart, of the Christian patriot—and yet our government has never availed itself of his wise and conservative counsels in this day of great calamity and impending danger. We might add to this a brilliant catalogue of others from the same and from other States, but enough. This seems to be a strange era, one in which true manship are not in requisition.

We invite attention to the advertisement of W. W. Pierce, chief Q M for North Carolina, relative to the manufacture of Oil from the Tung Nuts. Proposals are invited for the manufacture of Oil from the Pea Nut and bidders must name price per gallon for the oil produced, as the Government will require the total product of oil as well as the oil cake. See the advertisement.

Six hundred Yankee prisoners arrived here from Richmond yesterday, en route for Georgia, where they have been prepared to receive them. We suppose the built of those now at Richmond will soon be transferred to the South.

Rev. Dr. Boyce did not lecture last night. His course of Lectures for this city have been postponed to the present and he has gone South. We are requested to state, however, that he will return in a week or two and that due notice will be given of his lectures.

Instructions to N. C. Officers.—Maj. H. A. Q. M. of the State is now ready to fill all the requisitions filed by N. C. Officers for uniform cloth.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a good assortment of Tin Ware, at Cash rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

KING, POGUE & Co.

Graham, N. C.

Jan 25 1w

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY friends in Surgery, to subscribers and others who may